Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768; Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Serial No.: 10/632,096

: August 1, 2003 Filed

: 2 of 13 Page

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

(Currently Amended) A laser-processing machine comprising: 1.

a laser that produces laser radiation at a wavelength λ directed to a workpiece and that is operated with one or more laser-processing machine gases;

a means for decoupling diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation, the means for decoupling diagnostic radiation being positioned downstream of the laser and in the path of the laser radiation that is directed to the workpiece;

a measuring cell into which a portion of the one or more laser-processing machine gases gas to be analyzed can flow, the measuring cell being positioned downstream of the means for decoupling diagnostic radiation to receive the decoupled diagnostic radiation; and

a sound detector for detecting a photo-acoustical effect due to absorption of the diagnostic radiation at the wavelength λ by the portion of the one or more laser-processing machine gases gas in the cell.

- (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein the laser radiation is CO₂ laser radiation.
- (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein the means for decoupling 3. the diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation includes a means for diffracting laser radiation used for power measurement.

Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768;

Serial No.: 10/632,096 Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Filed : August 1, 2003

Page : 3 of 13

4. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein the means for decoupling the diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation includes a means for reflecting laser radiation

used for power measurement.

5. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein the means for decoupling

the diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation includes a partially-transparent mirror for

reflecting laser radiation used for power measurement.

6. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 5, wherein the partially-transparent

mirror is a rear mirror of the radiation source.

7. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, further comprising a mechanical

means for generating a pulsed diagnostic radiation.

8. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, further comprising an electronic

means for generating a pulsed diagnostic radiation.

9. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, further comprising a control unit for

using a rinsing gas in response to the photo-acoustical effect measured.

10. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 9, wherein the control unit is formed

for controlling the flow rate of one or more supply gases of the laser processing machine and of

working or cutting gases in response to the analysis of a gas atmosphere in feed lines or in a laser

beam path.

11. Canceled.

Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768;

Serial No.: 10/632,096 Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Filed: August 1, 2003

Page : 4 of 13

12. (Currently Amended) The laser-processing machine of claim 11 1, wherein the one or more gases of the laser-processing machine gases are supply gases of the laser-processing machine.

- 13. (Currently Amended) The laser-processing machine of claim 11 1, wherein the one or more gases of the laser-processing machine gases are cutting gases.
- 14. (Currently Amended) The laser-processing machine of claim 11 1, wherein the one or more gases of the laser-processing machine gases are working gases.
- 15. (Original) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, further comprising a filter, wherein the configuration of the measuring cell and the sound detector are adapted for use to monitor the effect of the filter.
- 16. (Withdrawn) A method for controlling the laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein in response to the measured photo-acoustical effect, a speed of processing is reduced.
- 17. (Withdrawn) A method for controlling the laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein in response to the measured photo-acoustical effect, a speed of processing is stopped.
- 18. (Withdrawn) A method for monitoring gases, the method comprising:

 processing a workpiece including directing laser radiation onto the workpiece;
 flowing gas to be analyzed into a measuring cell;

decoupling diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation and directing the diagnostic radiation into the measuring cell; and

detecting a photo-acoustic effect due to absorption of the diagnostic radiation by the gas in the measuring cell.

Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768; Serial No.: 10/632.096 Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Serial No.: 10/632,096 Filed: August 1, 2003

Page : 5 of 13

19. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18 wherein decoupling the diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation includes diffracting the laser radiation used for power measurement.

- 20. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, wherein decoupling the diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation includes reflecting the laser radiation used for power measurement.
- 21. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, wherein decoupling the diagnostic radiation from the laser radiation includes reflecting the laser radiation used for power measurement with a partially-transparent mirror.
- 22. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, further comprising generating a pulsed diagnostic radiation from the decoupled diagnostic radiation.
- 23. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, further comprising using a rinsing gas in response to the photo-acoustical effect measured.
- 24. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 23, further comprising controlling the flow rate of one or more supply gases and of working or cutting gases in response to an analysis of a gas atmosphere in feed lines or in a laser beam path.
- 25. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, wherein flowing the gas to be analyzed into the measuring cell includes flowing a supply gas of the laser into the measuring cell.
- 26. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, wherein flowing the gas to be analyzed into the measuring cell includes flowing a cutting gas into the measuring cell.
- 27. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, wherein flowing the gas to be analyzed into the measuring cell includes flowing a working gas into the measuring cell.

Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768;

Serial No.: 10/632,096 Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Filed: August 1, 2003

Page : 6 of 13

28. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, wherein flowing the gas to be analyzed into the measuring cell includes flowing a gas from a beam path of the laser radiation into the measuring cell.

29. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 18, further comprising:

suctioning gases from a beam path of the laser radiation including filtering the suctioned gases, and

monitoring the effect of the filter based on the arrangement of the measuring cell and the detection of the photo-acoustic effect.

30. (Currently Amended) A diagnostic machine comprising:

a radiation decoupler positioned downstream of a laser and in the path of laser radiation of wavelength λ that is directed to a workpiece such that at least a portion of the radiation is decoupled from the path of the laser radiation at the radiation decoupler and the decoupled radiation is directed along a new path;

a measuring cell into which gas to be analyzed flows <u>from the laser</u>, the measuring cell being positioned downstream of the radiation decoupler to receive the decoupled radiation; and

a sound detector positioned relative to the measuring cell, and configured to detect a photo-acoustical effect due to absorption of the decoupled radiation at wavelength λ by gas in the measuring cell.

- 31. (Previously Presented) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the radiation decoupler includes a diffractor that diffracts the laser radiation.
- 32. (Previously Presented) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the radiation decoupler includes a reflector that reflects at least part of the laser radiation.

Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768; Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Serial No.: 10/632,096

Filed : August 1, 2003

: 7 of 13 Page

(Previously Presented) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the radiation 33. decoupler includes a partially-transparent mirror that reflects the laser radiation.

- (Currently Amended) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, further comprising a pulse 34. generator at an output of the laser and in the path of the laser radiation means.
- (Previously Presented) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, further comprising a control 35. unit for using a rinsing gas in response to the photo-acoustical effect measured.
- Canceled. 36.
- (Previously Presented) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, further comprising a filter, 37. wherein the configuration of the measuring cell and the sound detector are adapted for use to monitor the effect of the filter.
- (New) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, further comprising a means for directing 38. the portion of the laser-processing machine gas in the cell to flow back to the laser after it has been analyzed.
- (New) The laser-processing machine of claim 12, wherein the supply gases are supply 39. gases of the laser.
- (New) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein the one or more laser-40. processing machine gases are laser operating gases.
- (New) The laser-processing machine of claim 40, wherein the laser operating gases 41. comprise CO₂.

Applicant: Jürgen-Michael Weick et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 15540-009001 / 25768; Serial No.: 10/632.096 Trumpf: 18.00224; DS07757

Serial No.: 10/632,096 Filed: August 1, 2003

Page : 8 of 13

42. (New) The laser-processing machine of claim 1, wherein the one or more laser-processing machine gases are welding gases or protective gases.

- 43. (New) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the gas to be analyzed is a laser operating gas.
- 44. (New) The diagnostic machine of claim 43, wherein the laser operating gas is CO₂.
- 45. (New) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the gas to be analyzed comprises gas from a gas atmosphere within the laser.
- 46. (New) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the gas to be analyzed is a supply gas of the laser.
- 47. (New) The diagnostic machine of claim 30, wherein the gas to be analyzed is a cutting gas or a working gas.